SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1901. THE HUTCHINS BUILDING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

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The Barker Case,

The case of Thomas G. Barker, the trial of which has just been concluded in New Jersey, is in many ways a remarkable one. The defendant was charged with a murderous assault upon the Rev. John S. Keller, and pleaded, in justification or extenuation, an alleged criminal assault by Mr. Keller upon Mrs. Barker, wife of the accused. Barker knew nothing personally of the alleged assault upon his wife. His information came from her, and the story was not told to him until eighteen months after the assault was said to have been committed. The court refused to allow either the defendant or his wife to testify concerning the assault. The defence then set up the plea of insanity

While Mrs. Barker's story was not permitted to be given in evidence, the statements of counsel and general expressions allowed to creep in were of such a character that the jury could scarcely have failed to understand the nature of the excluded testimony, and what the defendant relied upon in his defence. Nevertheless, it took but a single ballot and the brief space of thirteen minutes for that New Jersey jury to find the defendant guilty. This is regarded by some of our contemporaries as a repudiation of that "highlaw" by which men have so often been held justifiable in defending the honor of their homes, even by taking the lives of those who inflicted the wrong.

The New Jersey case, however, can hardly be considered as having gone so far as to decide that in no instance would a man be allowed to take the law into his own hands. The case was probably determined upon its own peculiar circumstances rather than with any reference to the "higher law." The charge that Mr. 'Keller had assaulted Mrs. Barker had all the appearance of having been fabricated for the purposes of the defence, and it is very likely that the jury believed that such ine motives that might induce a woman to tell a false tale of outrage, and when she keeps the story even from her husband for a year and a half, and only gives it to the public when it seems necessary to save him from the consequences of a criminal act, it certainly

is deeply tinged with suspicion. The defence having failed upon this insanity plea was merely an afterthought. There was no pretence that Barker was permanently insane. His mind was admittedly perfectly sound criminal cases almost impossible.

Civil Rule in the Philippines.

The appointment of Judge Taft to the position of Civil Governor of the Philippines is a step toward the abrogation of military authority in those islands, and as such will be generally approved by the country. The step, though, seems not to be a very long one, for the newly appointed Governor is directly answerable to the Secretary of War, subject to his orders, and removable at the pleasure of the Presi-

A Civil Governor under the orders of the War Department seems like an incongruity. At the same time it is a distinct gain, for the rule of a civilian like Taft will doubtless be very different from the military system that has The change heretofore prevailed. should prove beneficial in many ways, particularly in its effect upon the peo-Military rule at the best is a harsh one, and under it many things may be, and probably have been, done there that had a tendency to keep alive old animosities and even to create new ones. A military commander's ideas generally run to force rather than to

It is of the utmost importance that peaceful conditions be fully restored in those islands at the earliest possible day-not merely the peace of sullen non-resistance through fear of the army and navy, but the peace that comes with a cheerful and hearty acceptance of American sovereignty. The appointment of Judge Taft should have a tenlency in that direction, and it is to be hoped that so far as the situation will permit he may be left untrammeled by

the War Department. But a far more potential influence for good in the Philippines will be the the application of genuine American principles in their government. Let the Filipinos once know that they are to be Americans, surrounded by every constitutional safeguard and subject to no man's arbitrary power, and it will do more to make them happy and contented with their lot than anything else that can be done or imagined. No people on earth like the idea of being governed by an absolutely unrestrained power, and it is scarcely to be doubted ought to suggest something wrong in our that Filipino hostility has been to policy. American imperialism rather than to the constitutional sovereignty of the

In no territory previously taken by

time of the cession. This is simply because they were at once treated a Americans and were permitted to share in the benefits of their new as ociation. We may be sure that the Filipinos will be influenced by the same consideration. But they cannot b nade to love America and its institutions when they are shut out from the protection and the benefits which be long to American citizenship

The Porto Ricans and Mr. Foraker When a delegation of Porto Rican travel from their island home all the way to Cincinnati in order to thank Senator Foraker it is safe to conclude that they are an emotional lot.

Just what the Ohio Senator has don deserve this outburst of gratitude is not by any means clear, but doubtless his connection with the Porto Rice tariff law has something to do with it. That law, though, has two distinctive features: First, it imposes a duty upon goods passing between the island and the remainder of the United States second, it provides that these dutie shall be abrogated and free trade substituted at the end of two years, if the Porto Rican Legislature votes in favor of such a change. Obviously these two features are directly opposed to each other in principle. Both cannot be right, and if one of them is good for Porto Rico the other must be bad. Mr. Foraker cannot possibly be entitled to thanks on both propositions.

But the press despatch which contains the news of the visit of these thankful Porto Ricans to Ohio also quotes them as expressing the hope that President McKinley will proclaim free trade for the island, which they say will be of "immense benefit." this is so, it follows inexorably that the tariff of the last two years must have been an immense injury, and Mr. Foraker gave his support to both provisions. As grave injury has already resulted, and is still going on, while the 'immense benefit" is only in prospect, it looks as if our Porto Rican subjects are not only extravagant but prema ture in their effusions of gratitude to Senator Foraker.

Even if the proclamation of free trade had actually been issued the benefits would still have to be discounted by the past injuries, for which Mr. Foraker must be held in part responsible. The incident is, upon the whole, an amusing one. It is only of real value so far as it illustrates the intense desire of the Porto Ricans for free trade the island to the effect that the people there are happy in the thought that they are subjects and not citizens of the American Republic.

Christian Science Again,

In the current number of "Everybody's Magazine" there are two interesting articles. One is by Mr. Thomson Jay Hudson, and is called "The Truth About Christian Science," and the other is by a Christian Scientist, Mr. Mc-Cracken by name, and bears the entire was the case. It is very easy to imag- ly appropriate title, "Christian Science Is Truth."

One need hardly consider more than the titles of these two papers in order to judge of their merits. Mr. Hudson, who is something of an authority on matters pertaining to telepathy, hypnotism, auto-suggestion, and the like modestly claims to be telling "the truth about Christian Science." Now, any point, it was clear that the straight body can do that about anything, so that the claim is a perfectly rational one. An astronomer can tell the truth about a solar eclipse, or a five-year-old immediately before the shooting and ing of a pitcher. Anybody who is honest and observant can state facts, so child can tell the truth about the breakognize any such psychological changes far as he knows them, about any phenomenon in the world, and the more he growing wheat, which at the en man to be momentarily insane at the knows the more of them he will be able yield of fifteen bushels per acre will give time of committing an assault, and pefectly sane at all other times. While pefectly sane at all other times. While little or great, he can claim to be telldefence that could easily be invented. In this particular case it is probable and if accepted as good in law it would that Mr. Hudson's view approaches the ver, and lucerne—which two latter crops be very hard, frequently, to break it point of being the whole truth about have suffered almost as seriously as down. In short, the recognition of an this much-discussed subject, since he alleged momentary lapse of the mind has made a special study of phenomena as a good defence to a criminal charge to which the cures and alleged cures of would result in the establishment of a the healer are akin. He claims, what is rule that would make convictions in perfectly reasonable, that the soul can on occasion exercise great influence over the body, even so far as to effect an apparent or real cure in the case of certain diseases of a nervous character. Everybody knows that if a physician or a nurse can make a patient believe he seed grains, forage, straw, and other ne is going to get well he generally does get well with more celerity than if he is made to believe that he is going to die But that is not Christian Science; that

> leg is not broken, when it is, or claiming that there is no such thing as matter in the universe. The title of the other article, "Chrisof the anachronistic and medieval character of this peculiar doctrine. Not since the days of Calvin have people absolutely, openly, and unqualifiedly claimed, in civilized countries, that they, and only they, have the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about religion. Even in the bitterest days of religious controversy in this country it was not common for the narrowest sectarian newspapers to assert openly that they were the sole exponents of the truth. They generally admitted that there was a certain amount | to needy agriculturists. of it to be found elsewhere. But it is the very core and centre of the Christian Scientist's belief that he, and only he, is right, and that all the other peo ple in the world are wallowing in error If this be so, it seems as if the Creator

is common sense. It is quite different

from making a person believe that his

vent of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. It is not at all surprising to learn that Germany is pleased at our tariff co cation with Russia. It is to be regretted, f course, but it is a perfectly natural feeling. The truth is that as a result of our tariff policy we have not a commercial friend in Europe-perhaps not in the world. Russia probably felt more kindly toward us in that way than did any othe European State. This was owing partly to traditional friendship and partly to the circumstance that our tariff law hurt that country less than they did the most of the others. Now we have got by the ears with Russia, and the rest of Europe rejoices. Of course there is a degree of selfishness in this joy, but when the

had wasted an unconscionable amount

of time in allowing the world to exist

some eons before the enlightening ad-

A Hint for Third Termers.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.) In no territory previously taken by us did the people ever show hostility or regret after the transfer, whatever may have been their feelings at the Mr. Depew might seek vindication by coming out for the Presidency himself on the issue of smash the third term superstition and Mr. Gros-wenor might try his luck on a platform of George Washington was afraid he would be beaten.

Not More Than Half a Crop of Wheat Expected This Year.

Frank H. Mason, the United States Consul General at Berlin, writes to the State Department that the impending deicit in breadstuffs in Germany has grown nore ominous with the advancing season

certain prescribed measures of relief. This prices, etc.

cent was reported on May 15 at an average status of 2.8, or nearly 4, which under the German system of crop notation means a very short crop. Never before since 1893 have any considerable portions of Prussian wheat fields stood at so low figure at the middle of May, and when is remembered that this now stands for only half the normal winter wheat area-the remainder being wholly lost—the ex-

tent of the disaster will be apparent.

"From the most careful estimates that an now be made, the winter-wheat crop an now be made, the winter-wheat crop of Prussia, which was 2,345,515 metric ions in 1960, will this year not exceed ,192,000 tons, leaving a deficit of 1,053,515 ons, which, as the memorial points out, ould cost, at \$41.65 per ton, \$43,732,500 to place with imported grain.

"Besides this, no less than 505,000 hec tares, or 11.3 per cent, of the whole area of Prusslan rye fields has been winter killed and plowed up. From careful re ports of the remaining 88.7 per cent, the rye crop of this year will reach, at most, ,600,000 tons, a deficit of 713,121 tons as ompared with the crop of 1900, an aver with their fellow-countrymen and explodes the parti-colored reports from further loss of \$24,514,000 to replace. There will be, therefore—acording to the me-morial of the Commission—a deficit in Prussia alone of 1.765,636 tons of breadproducing cereals, valued, at the average prices of last year, at \$67,246,509.

"The full force of these statistics is more apparent when the survey is ex-tended to the whole of Germany. The entire wheat crop of the German Empire in 1900 was 3,841,165 metric tons, and of rye 8,550,659 tons, a total of 12,331,824 tons of grain which could be used for bread. Besides this home-grown supply, there was imported, in excess of exports, 978,-874 tons of wheat and 817,242 tons of rye, a total net import of 1,816,026 tons, giving an aggregate consumption of 14,207,850 tons of the two, principal bread-producing wheat and rye crops of this year in Saxony, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine will yield. From all accounts, they will be better than those of Prussia, but still quite below the capable of resisting the force of the waters even during the most violent storms.

far exceed those of any recent year.

"The memorial then proceeds to estimate the additional losses in straw, clowheat and rye from the long, severe snowless winter-and, from the point of the ominous situation thus pictured, petitions the Prussian Government to adopt and carry out the following measures for the relief of the agricultural

"First-To grant an immediate and liberal appropriation of money, to be distributed through the agricultural societies to small farmers for the purchase of ssary supplies which have been cut off

by the disastrons winter Second-To provide for loans of mon y, to be offered to farmers at a low rate interest and long terms of repayment brough the central and local savings

"Third-A general and liberal reduction of railway freight rates on forage, fertil-izers, seed grains, straw and other litter, uel, and other articles used by agricul "Fourth-Reduction of railway freight

rates on domestic animals. "Fifth-Permission to gather from State forests and lands wild grass, lea etc., that can be used as forage or bed

ding for animals. "Sivth-Postponement of agricultural rents and ditching and diking taxes and

obligations for the year 1901. "Seventh-To require all grain and pro-uce dealers to purchase large supplies of

oats during the remainder of the curren "Eighth-Liberal distribution of rve and bran by produce dealers at net cost prices

"Minister President von Buelow has lled a special meeting of the members of the Prussian Bundesrath-not including ose from the Hanseatic cities, Ham those from the Hanseatic cities, Ham-ourg, Bremen, and Luebeck, whose inter-ests he will himself represent—and this issemblage has now under consideration he propositions submitted by the forego-ng memorial. Pending its conclusions, a somewhat sensational discussion is in progress among the more liberal newspa-pers over the conclusions and appeal for orighter duties en imported cereals, with which Count von Schwerin-Loewitz closes its appeal.

ear.
permanent commission, of which

The permanent commission, of which e is the chairman, represents naturally, and with great zeal and ability, the intersts of the agricultural classes who form ollectively the Agrarian party, which is low so dominant and aggressive in German politics. From the standpoint of hese conomists, the impending disasrous deficit in the wheat and rye crops, and the consequent loss to German farners, is an additional reason why their scant harvests should be protected from foreign competition and made to yield the highest practicable price to the stricken unsbandmen. The fact that a deficit so foreign competition and made to yield the highest practicable price to the stricken husbandmen. The fact that a deficit so serious and imminent in German breadstuffs has produced scarcely a ripple on the wheat markets of other countries, and the certainty that this loss will be made good by importations—especially from the United States—are thus early and authoritatively put forward as proofs of the need of higher protection for German agriculture, and will, from present appearances, intensify the contest over that important point when the impending tariff act and its pendants, the commercial treaties, come before the Reichstag next autumn. It need hardly be said that to all except Agrarian economists, the meagre home-grown supply and the necessity of large importations should rather serve as an ar-gument in favor of reduced import du-ties." Well-Boring Machinery in Demand in Several States.

In a report to the State Department concerning the use of well-boring machin-ery in Mexico William W. Canada, the nited States Consul at Vera Cruz, says intil it is now recognized as inevitable del Rio, of MexicocCity, has been grantthat the cereal harvests of 1901 in Prussia ed a concession by the Mexican Government to develop the oil springs in the deficit that has been recorded in recent years. "As a measure and indication of the im-ending disaster," Mr. Mason says, "there" as been addressed to Chanceller Count twenty wells shall be drilled during the on Bulow, as Minister President of first year. The capital of the company is frussia, and to his colleagues the Prusian Ministers of Finance, Agriculture, and the Interior, a memorial calling the attention of the Royal Government to the enterprise that our manufacturers at threatened calamity which overhangs the once send an agent to Mexico City to see agricultural population, and urging that the Government adopt and set in motion ings, estimates, and all particulars as to

remarkable document is signed by Count of the of well-boring machinery in the State of Landesokonomie Collegium, a permanent Yucatan. Probably owing to its geo-commission which serves as an advisory graphical position, this State has been emmittee on agricultural subjects to the generally overlooked by manufacturers, Prussian Government. The memorial has and as a result one of the best fields in therefore, both in respect to its origin this line in the Republic of Mexico is al and the ministry to which it is addressed, the highest efficial authority, and has prouced a profound impression throughout over Yucatan, and I am informed that there is not a well-boring machine in the "It appears from this statement that the State, with the exception of a large deep present outlook for the Prussian wheat boring outlit at Merida, the Capital. The and rye crops is much more gloomy and entire water supply comes from shallow ominous than was indicated by the earlier wells, generally from 25 to 100 feet deep, reports. Not less than 1,313,813 acres, or but limestone has to be blasted out from the very surface. It is my belief that if have been plowed up and planted to our manufacturers of light well-boring spring crops, while the remaining 53 per machinery, which can be run by horsepower, such as is used extensively in the Inited States, would send a practical man Merida, set up a machine there, and re a few wells, a large number of or-

bore a few wells, a large number of or-ders could be secured.

"Yucatan is also an ideal country for windmills; the entire peninsula is flat, a steady breeze blows most of the time, and a windmill would never have to contend with storms, such as occur in many parts of the United States. All the water here comes from the ground, and, as the high price of fuel precludes the use of steam pumps, recourse must be had to wind-mills, or, as at present, to horsepower."

TO DIKE THE ZUIDER ZEE.

A Scheme to Reclaim Swamp Lands in the Netherlands.

Frank D. Hill, the United States Consul at Amsterdam, informs the State Department that a measure has been proposed in the States General of the Netherlands to close the Zulder Zee by a dike runing from the North Holland coast to the sland of Wieringen and thence to the Frisian coast, and to drain parts of the closed sea. The plan involves the recovery in eighteen years of 114,901% acres of fertile land. The railway distance be-tween the provinces of North Holland nd Freisland will be shortened by thirtyne miles. The indemnity to be paid to the Zuider Zee fishermen is estimated at \$1,809,000. The total cost is estimated at \$38,190,000. It is intended to call this twelfth province of the Netherlands Wilelminaland.

The following additional details are suplied by Richard Guenther, the United States Consul General at Frankfort, Ger-

"The large bay formed by the North Sea in the coast of Holland, called Zuider Zee, has for centuries been of more harm than profit to the people. Navigation is hardly possible, and it frequently suffers from floods, the shores being converted into swamps. The southern part will be drained by the erection of a levee about cereals. Statistics are not yet at hand from which to estimate closely what the

characteristic agrarian bitterness, this work, and some 500,000 acres of soil will can bicycles.

the following statement:

desiring information as to the credit, etc., correct data of this kind, the ministry has given orders to the ten Roumanian cham-bers of commerce to furnish to foreign as well as inland enquirers the most condentious and exhaustive information as French language. The Royal Rouma an Ministry wishes persons interested take note of the above instructions, and take note of the above instructions, and seek information only from the chames of commerce. Enquiries should be to the chamber of commerce nearest place of business of the firm concern-which information is sought. The ten umanian chambers of commerce at charest, Braila, Botosani, Craiova, stenji, Focsani, Galatz, Jassy, Pitesci, I Ploesci."

Candidates in the Next Campaign.

(From the Boston Globe.)

(From the Boston Globe.)

On the whole the chances strongly indicate that the preparations for the next national caming must be entered upon seriously by the publicans, some neutral standard bearer from a combful. State will be decided upon as Presintial nominee. Lacking, as such a candidate ust, the elements that contributed largely to every reason and every incentive to induce the storic Democratic party of the United States to kee up a strong, suracious, maynetic President one Democratic party of the United States to up a strong, sugacious, magnetic Presi-tial nominee, well representing the opposi-to McKinleyism, and to work hopefully iotically, and unitedly for complete and norable success in 1994.

The Test for 1904.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.) (From the San Francisco Chronicle.)

The Republican Presidential candidate of 1904 will have to state in precise and definite language, which can admit of but one construction, whether he favors or opposes that form of, free trade which calls itself "reciprocity" and consists in removing protection from one class of American products in order to make better markets for others. It he is opposed to it he will receive the vote of every loyal Republican, and be elected. If he is in favor of it, or if he or the platform is not absolutely arequivocal in confirming concessions for "reciprocity" to products not made in America, he may save himself the trouble of running, for a Democrat will be elected if the candidate is a yellow dog.

Welcome if Honestly Acquired. (From the Worcester Spy.)

(From the Worcester Spy.)

The idea that Americans had any part in the ooting at Pekin or that they accepted any of he booty is extremely disagreeable. It must be idmitted, however, that there has been some ground for the opinion that certain Americans are not above suspicion. The announcement comes row Washington that an important Chinese relic is to be placed on exhibition soon. One hopes hat there will be exhibited with it a concise tatement showing that it was obtained in a legimate manner.

(From the New York Tribune.)

GERMAN BREADSTUFFS DEFICIT THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEXICO. INDUCEMENTS FOR FACTORIES. Roumania and Servia Offer Conces. sions to Industries.

In commenting upon the industrial con ons of Roumania and Servia, S. Listoe, the United States Consul at Rotterdam, writes to the State Department as

"The European press has been calling attention to the recent industrial activity of the Balkan Peninsula, and particularly o the efforts which the Kingdoms of Roumania and Servia are making to in-duce capitalists to establish manufactories of various kinds in these countries. The Governments of these countries are olding out substantial inducements to parties who will start industrial enter-

"An English firm, under agreement to start a cotton-spinning and weaving fac-ory, has been granted the following conessions by the Roumanian Government: Exemption from all direct state, provincial, and local taxation; the right to im ort fr e of duty all materials to be used n the erection of the factory, as well as all the raw stuff for the manufacture of

"In Servia, a German syndicate has uloid factory in the city of Raschka, on the Turkish frontier, and operate it for twenty years. The syndicate is under obligation to invest at least \$579,000 in the enterprise, but is then exempt from all taxation and has the right to import raw stuffs for the factory free of duty. This syndicate is likewise granted the right o erect steam sawmills and to cut timer on the Crown lands, with the restriction, however, that only trees measuring at least 1.8 inches in diameter must be cut down, and that none of the lumber sawed must be sold in Servian territory.
"The Government is very anxious to see

ne or more paper mills started in the an be produced is said to be plentiful in Servia, and all other raw stuffs neces-sary for the manufacture of paper can be

imported free of duty.
"Manufactures of other descriptions are also said to be needed, and, on the whoie, it might be worth while for enterprising Americans to look up the indus trial and commercial situation on the Balkan Peninsula.

THE BICYCLE TRADE IN FRANCE Unpopularity of American Wheels

Explained by Mr. Brittain. Joseph I. Brittain, the United States consul at Nantes, France, has furnished the State Department with some important information concerning the obstacles n the way of the development of the American bicycle trade in France. Mr. Brittain begin; by saying:

"This office (consulate) is in receipt of wheels in Europe fell off 60 per cent during the past year, and that our lead of \$2,000,000 over Great Britain and Germany the Ascension, of which he was a vestry dwindled to \$300,000. As one means for man and the treasurer for twenty-sever the oft-repeated advice of American Con-suls and of dealers in American wheels

"The merits of the leading American wheels are well known in France, but if the complaints concerning the handling ands of a Paris agency, which retains a commission, goods should be sent direct responsible dealers in all the leading ies in France, at prices that would en-

of Prussia, but still quite below the strage year, so that the requirements of the German Empire in respect to foreign-grown breadstuffs will far exceed those of any recent year.

work, and some 500,000 acres of soil will be reclaimed, valued at \$160,000,000. The damage which has periodically been done to the shores of the Zuider Zee will also be obviated. At the breaking of the levee in 1885, 371 lives were lost, and a damage of \$5,628,000 was caused to buildings and agricultural products."

FINANCIAL STATUS OF FIRMS.

Roumania's System of Information Through Chambers of Commerce.

Joseph F. Monaghan, the United States and ordering a pair of fine boots upon which are fastened cheap, uneven soiles. Place American wheels in the hands of Place American wheels in the place American wheels and the State Bar Association and of the Sons of the Revolution. He was also a member of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States and of the historical societies of Maryland and Virginia.

Alto Masson, who survives him, was Miss Hele se State Department that the Royal commanian Ministry has recently issued a following statement:

"As it often happens that business men string information as to the condition."

"As it often happens that business men string information as to the condition."

of Roumanian business houses apply to persons who are not in a position to give The Rev. Dr. Socrates Henkel Ex. pires in Virginia.

NEW MARKET, Va., June 22.- The Rev Dr. Socrates Henkel, senior member of the firm of Henkel & Co., of this place, to the credit and business importance of died on Thursday, aged seventy-eight nian firms. This is to be given years. He was stricken with paralysis e of charge, and either in the German live years ago and gradually grew feebler French language. The Royal Rouma- Tuesday he suffered a severe collapse Dr. Henkel leaves three sons-Ambrose L and Elon O. Henkel, who were associated with him in the publication of the "Shenandoah Valley Church Paper," etc., and Otto H. Henkel, of this place.

The Rev. Dr. Henkel was born in Loudoun county, N. C., in 1823 and was editor-in-chief of the "Church Paper," was astor-emeritus of Emmanuel Lutheran Church of this place, which he actively served as pastor for forty-five years, his esignation having been tendered October 23, 1895, on account of a stroke of paralysis. Dr. Henkel had done much literary work and was the author of the "Basis of Union of the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South" and instructed and aided at his individual expense several young men in the ministry.

The South and Child Labor. (From the Atlanta Constitution.)

The Hen Foot in Politics.

The Hen Foot in Politics.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews is displaying as uch skill as ever in his well-known specialty stepping upon eggs without breaking the shella, is delicacy of tread has seldem been illustrated ore beautifully than in an interview Le sub-itted to before his departure from this city for shome in Lincoln, Neb., the other day, when to touched upon half a dozen subjects of current terest and importance without leaving an im-ression.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)

From every part of the country come indicaons that the next general contest in this couny between politics and labor will be for a renetion of eity traction fares to 3 cents. Enorous profits on watered stocks, with no gain to
be people who have contributed the money that
tys the dividends, have gradually brought about
determination to get a lower than 5-cent fare.

In the high ambassadorships, which are in large part ornamental, this country has been very well served by the distinguished men of affairs who are usually appointed to such posts. It is in the miner missions and the leading consulates that our business has been bungled, for the reason that these appointments are so commonly given as party spoils to men not qualified to fill them.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

"Do you mean to say that I am a liar?" angrity exclaimed an excited man during a heated argument.

"On the contrary, my dear sir," calmly rejoined his adversary, "I have often remarked that you are the only man of my acquaintance who always tells the truth. But I'm offering a reward of \$25 to any man who will swear that he believes me when I say it." party spoils to men not qualified to fill them.

THE VIRGINIA GOVERNORSHIP.

Mr. Montague Continues to Gain Del. egates to the Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., June 22.-A. J. Mon tague continues to gain delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention, which meet in Norfolk, on August 15. Charles Cit. ounty Democrats assembled at the cour urt house yesterday afternoon and elected three delegates. They were in-structed to vote for Mr. Montague for Governor. J. Taylor Ellyson was endorsed for Chairman of the State Democratic Comm. ee, and Mr. Jeffries for Attorney General.

A telegram from Cumberland county says that the election held there resulted unanimously in Mr. Montague's favor. The five delegates were instructed for Montague, Willard, Jeffries, and Ellyson. Nansemond county will also give her del-

egates to the Attorney General.

The standing of the gubernatorial candidates today is as follows: Montague, 606.5; Swanson, 247.2; Echols, 71.6; con-

The primaries to be held in Nelson unty on June 29, will, from present indications, result in a Montague victory. It appears from reliable information that the Swanson forces have practically surrendered and may put up no fight.

The committee met some time ago and decided on a minority rule primary plan. The friends of Mr. Swanson then and there offered to compromise by dividing the delegation equally between Messrs, Montague and Swanson. This was promptly declined by the Montague lead-

Later the Swanson people proposed that the primaries be called off, and a mass meeting be held next Monday to elect delegates, and instruct them for the Attorney General.

This was also declined by Mr. Montague's friends and the primaries will be beld according to the plan of a commit-tee. This is a county where originally Mr. Montague did not hope for anything on account of Mr. Swanson's large family connections, but the Attorney General's friends have been very active and have apparently captured the delegation for him. The county is entitled to fifteen del-egates in the convention.

JOHN THOMSON MASON DEAD. The Well-Known Baltimore Lawyer Succumbs to Heart Disease.

BALTIMORE, June 22.-John Thoms

Mason, Secretary of the Protestant Epis-copal Convention, Diocese of Maryland, an alternate from that body to the General Convention, and a well-known lawyer, died of heart disease at his home 808 North Fremont Avenue, yesterday. For several years Mr. Mason had been a sufferer from heart disease, but he did not give up work until two weeks ago,

when he was confined to his bed. Mr. a letter from a United States trade jour-nal, which says that the sale of American family when the end came. His funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the Protestant Episcopal Church of remedying this condition, I would say that the oft-repeated advice of American Consuls and of dealers in American wheels a son of Major Isaac S. Rowland, of Deoutside of Paris, should be taken more troit, Mich., and was born in that city seriously.

March 9, 1844. His mother was Catherine Armistead Mason, daughter of John Thomson Mason, of Louden county, Va., and sister of Stevens Thomson Mason, of these wheels are well founded, it is little wonder that the sales have decreas- land was captain of the famous Brady ed. Instead of placing the wheels in the Guards of Detroit, and he served in the

Mexican war.
Upon the death of his father Mr. Maon's mother took him to her old home in Virginia, and at the request of his maternal grandfather his name was changed in early boyhood, by an act of the Virginia carly boyhood by ble them to be retailed at \$48.25 to \$57.00. nal grandfather his name was changed in If they must pass through the Paris early boyhood, by an act of the Virginia coakers agency, the retailer in the other cities Legislature. When the war between the nould be given the wheels at a much low- States began Mr. Mason volunteered for John Morley, who is writing a "Life of Gladprice than at present.

The idea that the superiority of the He was in the Seventh Virginia Regiar exceed those of any recent year.

"It is estimated that it will take from thirty at thirty to thirty-five years to complete the who are favorably inclined toward Ameriwho are favorably inclined toward Ameri-can bicycles. the University of Virginia, and came to Baltimore in 1870. He was a member of

vens Thompson Mason, M Franchot Mason, and M Christopher Jackson Mason. Master Alonz

CURRENT HUMOR.

Equal to the Same Thing. (From the Indianapolis News.)

"McLush claims to have traveled widely since saw him iast, and one of the boys tells me he as not been out of town."

A Good Cause for Worry,

(From the Philadelphia Times.) "Bothered because he married a girl with an idependent fortune? Nonsense!"
"It's so. He's bothered because it's so inde-"It's so. He's bothered be

For Preventing Comments. (From the Philadelphia Press.) "Too bad about young Dr. Bright having to some other town just as he's estable in the practice."
"Why loes he have to move, then?"

. No Market (From the Chicago News.)
"I would like to interest you in the greatest scorery of recent years," began the seedy yanger. "It is nothing less than a preparation exterminate every fly in creation." ("Can't interest us," said the proprietor. "We anufacture lesse netting. Where would we be there were no flies?" "Then perhaps I can interest your neighbor?"
"No, he sells wire-screens."

ertaker."

Postillion d'Amour. (From the Fliegende Blaetter.)

Young Lady—Give the Captain my best thanks or these lovely flowers. Perhaps you have some ther message to me?
"Yes, miss; he told me I should take a tip if I

Contrary to Traditions.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)
"I shall fine you \$59," said the Judge.
"I will pay it, your Honor," said the pris
ner, counting out the money in gold coin.
"But you are not paying it in crisp \$10 notes,"
joined the Judge with strong displeasure. "I

A Good Text. (From the Philadelphia Record.)

"I'm worrying about a sermon for Sunday," aid the preacher; "I haven't a single idea." "Why, there's an idea in that," suggested his

"In worrying about writing a sermon. Just verse the order, and try writing a sermon about

Not Uncommon.

"I was awakened from such a beautiful drea

"A patent soap advertiser driving by the housin a donkey cart and tooting on a brass cornet!

Facts in the Case.

Palms never live more than 250 years. Ivy has been known to live 450, chestnut 830, oak 1,000, and yew 2,880 years.

Female physicians of Sweden have petitioned the Government for the privilege of receiving

People in the West End of London are spending much money this year on external floral decora-tions for their houses.

Work in the Woolwich arsenal, England, has now somewhat slackened down, and many hands have been discharged.

Among the several States and Tterritories Okla-noma shows the largest percentage of increase, occording to the census of 1900.

The most curious cemetery is situated at Luxor, on the Nile, where repose the mummified bodies of millions of sacred cats.

The value of the fish landed in Great Britain and Ireland last year was fully £9,500,000, as compared with less than £7,000,000 in 1892. The Spanish mackerel is one of the fastest of food fishes and cuts the water like a yacht. Predatory fish are generally the fastest swimmers.

The new torpedo boat Fulton, first of our sub-marine fleet to be launched, carries five torpedoes can sail 2,500 miles above and 50 miles under the

To brew a barrel of lager beer, one and one-half bushels of malt are used; to brew a barrel of ale, four and one-half bushels of malt are re-quired.

The play of "Hamlet" has furnished titles for over forty novels, and "As You Like It" tea. In all 122 books have taken their names from Shakespeare's works.

Over 2,000,000 miners are required to produce the world's supply of coal. Of this number 683,-690 are employed in Great Britain, and 401,230 are employed in the United States.

The West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals decides that neither a professor in a State University nor a teacher in the public schools is a public officer. Each is an employe. The preliminary figures of the Irish census, which includes returns of religious profession, show that nearly all the principal religious bodies have lost ground during the past ten years.

Cigars are given to soldiers in the Italian army as part of their daily rations. A slight portion of wine also is furnished at the dinner hour or at any other hour if the soldier feels a "little bit" weak.

Silk hats continue to be very fashionable in England. Of course the greatest wear is in London, but throughout Great Britain there is expended each year over \$1,000,000 on this style pended each of head gear.

An old dining table at which Prince Charlie dined when he marched into England was ex-posed at a sale of household furniture at Moffat, Dumfriesshire, recently and was knocked down at 30 shillings. The French Government has forbidden the

oduction of a comedy called "The Oil Quesproduction of a comedy caused line on tion" because one of the scenes was laid precincts of the chamber. A number of o who accepted bribes were in the play. Some scientists believe that in the epoch, which ended 160,000 years ago, Europe and Ameri-

a were connected by way of the British Isles, he Faroes, Iceland, and Greenland. Since then he great waters have washed away or submerged his stupendous bridge. The Psalmody Hymns Committee of the Church Scotland having reported that the majority of the Highland Presbyteries are in favor of the publication of a Gaelic hymnal, the General As-sembly has empowered them to adjust and issue a collection of hymns in Gaelic.

Governor Davis, of Arkansas, has ann his intention not to be a candidate for United States Senator. This leaves the contest between Senator James K. Jones and ex-Governor John P. Clarke. Both are making an active canvass with the prospect that Mr. Jones will retain his seat seat. During excavations near Lampsaki, on the Dar

During excavations near Lampsakt, on the Dar-danelles, a beautiful vase was found. It is made of burnt clay, encrusted on the exterior with gold. It has three golden handles and splendid reliefs representing hunting scenes. The date of the vase, which contained human ashes, bones and pearls, is estimated at about B. C. 490. Frog hunting is becoming a great industry in cansas. There is a great demand for the legs of

stone," gets on slowly with the work. It took him a long time to sort out the vast accumulation of papers left by Mr. Gladstone in Hawarden castle. By way of explaining the slow progress he is making Mr. Morley says: Imagine a life of nearly ninety years filled to the utmost cancertry.

The cost of prosecuting, to say nothing of punishing, criminals in this country amounts to isang, Criminals in tens country arisonate to many millions of dollars a year. Probably if Chinese methods could be adopted the expenses to the various communities would be materially lessened. Some folks are inclined to argue that professional criminals are just as well out of this world as within it.

A Pennsylvania man blind from birth lately had sight given to him by a surgical operation and as soon as his eyes could bear the light was not a man or woman present who could dis-

pute his assertions. The sea lily so exactly resembles the common lily that it is difficult to realize that it is an animal and belongs to the star fish family. It has a stalk two feet long, with a disk for a body; the tentacles close round the disk, which has a mouth, and completes the deceptive likeness. They are the oldest form of animal life on earth, and their fossils are called "stone lilies."

A quail trust is about to be formed in the A quali trust is about to be formed in the West. If this is perfected "a hot bird and a cold bottle" will lose favor with the young neople of that region "after the opera is over." The combine is likely to extend its influences East and then instead of a partridge on toast and a pint of Mumm's extra dry we may have to put up with a sirloin steak and a magnum of beer.

A soldier in the Philippines is reported to have A sodder in the Philippines is reported to have written home as follows: "I wish I could be at home once more to go to church. I haven't heard a good English sermon for nearly two years. I try to live up to my religion, but I do long to hear a good sermon once more." This in spite of the fact that there are well paid chaplains the Government is employing to minister to the

The "Engineering Magazine" tells of another interesting experiment at Pasadena, Cal., in prointeresting experiment at Pasadena, Cal., in producing power by the direct use of the sun's rays. By means of a concave reflector thirty-three feet in diameter the rays are concentrated upon a boiler, in which they create a steam pressure of 150 pounds. This operates an 11-horse power pump, which raises 1,000 gallons of water per minute a distance of seven feet. A method of improving the potato is credited o M. Michalet as a result of experiments made

in the department Vaucluse, France. Hr advises that the potato plant should be stripped of its blossom, and the crop of tubers will be improved a quantity and richer in starch. The flower is not at all necessary to the well-being of the plant, which in the process of blossoming consumes starch and other vegetable substances. Dr. Joseph Parker, the noted London preacher,

was recently lecturing on "Eternity" in a prowas recently lecturing on "Elemity" in a provincial town and was much annoyed by a young
dandy who was seated near the platform. The
youth, proud of a new watch, was continually
pulling it out to see what time it was. Finally
the lecturer could stand it no longer. Looking
full at the offender he said: "Put up your watch,
young man. We are considering eternity, not
time." Defoe was born and Milton was buried in St.

iles, Cripplegate, and their busts have just been Gles, Cripplegate, and their busts have just been presented to the Cripplegate institute by Passmore Edwards. The mame of this ancient London parish, by the way, is a philological curiosity. It has nothing to do with cripples, but represents the Anglo-Saxon "crepel geat." or covered way, which was used as a military approach to the city walls. Interesting relies of this ancient attructure were discovered during recent excavations.

Count William Bismarck, who died recently at the early age of forty-eight, was the favorite son of the Iron Chancellor. Count "Bill," as his father always called him, was the godson of the first Kaiser. He and his elder brother served with decreases in the way of 1870. His father with distinction in the war of 1870. His father was fond of relating that the lad's horse tell with him "within fity feet of a French square. He jumped up, and, unable to remeant, led the horse back through a shower of bollets. Then he found a wounded dragoon, whom he sat on his horse and got back safely. The horse fell dead when the shelter was reached."

Deacon Samuel Stevenson, lace manufacturer, of Berston-on-Nott, England, worth \$50,000, who was induced by "Dr." John Alexander Dowie to was induced by "Dr." John Alexander Dowie to come to this country to assume charge of the Zion furbelow factory, at Waakegan, III., has quit the patriarchal overseer. He is no longer a member of the Christian Catholic Church. The tie that bound him to Dowie was his marriage to Mrs. Dowie's sister. This tie was sundored with the death of Mrs. Stevenson. The widower might have been induced to remain with the "healer" had not Dowie proclaimed himself Elijah. Stevenson refused to accept his patriarchial brotherin-law as the prophet, and took his cash out of

NOTES OF THE DAY.